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A PARALLEL.

The Richmond *Whig* of yesterday morning has a summary of the reverses that befel the American arms in the first revolution, and a parallel between the position of the colonies and that of the Southern States, admirably fitted for the times, and furnishing food for much salutary reflection. While we seldom interfere with the literary property of our cotemporaries, we think this article so well deserving the attention that we take the liberty to transfer it to our columns:

In the gloom which follows our recent reverses, we turn to the great example of our ancestors in a struggle very similar to that in which we are engaged, in its origin as well as its incidents.

The war of the Revolution was one in which the disparity of the contending powers was far greater than at present. The British had every advantage that numbers experience in warfare, and unlimited resources could give them. The colonists were in awe of the superior skill and force of their enemies. They were almost without artillery; their small arms were of the most indifferent description, and insufficient for their troops. Their armies were badly clad and badly provided with stores. They were enlisted for very short terms, and therefore, badly disciplined and drilled. The people of every colony were more or less divided in opinion as to the rightfulness of the contest, and some as New York, furnished as many troops to one side as the other.

The course of the contest was sufficient to have discouraged any but the most resolute natures.

The British had taken months for the most elaborate preparations to subdue the colonies. They were supreme by sea.—General Washington had concentrated his forces at New York. He had 27,000 men. The enemy had 24,000. He undertook to defend Long Island, upon which he erected defences and stationed troops.—The British landed troops, turned his left flank, routed his army, and captured 2,000 men. The remainder were fortunate enough to escape to the main land.

The American army was then in great part withdrawn from the city, but such was the terror inspired by the superior military skill attributed to the British, that the force stationed for the defence of a water battery fled from the bombardment of the enemy, and two brigades sent to their aid, were so infected with panic that they retreated without firing a gun or seeing the enemy, and in spite of the remonstrance of Gen. Washington and their own officers.

New York was then abandoned with the loss of all our artillery, much of our army stores, provisions, tents, &c.

The American army behaved better at White Plains. But it was pursued by other dire disasters. Fort Washington—rather against the advice of General Washington—was defeated. The garrison made a gallant defence, killing several hundred Hessians; but the British advanced in three columns, and drove the garrison within the fort, where it surrendered. The British captured two thousand five hundred men, with military stores, and a strong position. This was considered the greatest calamity of the war. Fort Lee fell next—the troops were withdrawn but all the armament and supplies, including three hundred tents, fell into the hands of the enemy.

The effect of these blows, falling with such weight and rapidity, was intense.—The historian says the troops quitted the army "by regiments, half regiments and companies." General Washington crossed into the Jerseys, into which he was followed by a victorious enemy. He then headed an army of only three thousand men, besides some detachments under Lee and others.

New Jersey yielded without resistance, and no one who looked on the "ragged" handful of "Americans," as they retreated before the superior force of the disciplined and appointed army which pursued them, could doubt that "the contest approached its termination."

It is unnecessary to follow the narrative of reverses, which ought to be read by every one, and re published for the inspection of the people.

Washington, undismayed, turned in his celebrated night march across the Delaware, captured 1,000 men, with arms and stores, and returned in safety. But nothing else occurred for months to break the current of British successes. Their army embarked in the next campaign, and for weeks Washington was ignorant of their destination. To avoid the forts which he had erected on the Delaware, they had ascended the Chesapeake to march overland upon Philadelphia. Washington, who had again recruited his temporary army, resisted their advance to Brandywine. Here leaving a force to threaten the fordes in the front, the enemy made a *detour* and turned our right flank. The Americans, after a short resistance, withdrew. Washington made yet another stand to save Philadelphia, but a violent rain so completely drenched his men that their whole stock of ammunition was rendered unfit for use, and the army was compelled to fall back. It is stated that at this time there were scarcely two guns of the same calibre in the whole army. One regiment reviewed ninety muskets and seven bayonets.

Our night attack on Germantown was a failure, and the enemy held Philadelphia without further molestation. Their next object was to open the Delaware. Washington wished to preserve his forts. We strengthened and threw men into them. Then they brought their ships to bear, and "shelled" the forts until they were no longer tenabled and were abandoned.—Washington seemed never afterwards to have resisted the British on the water, or near the water—if we except the capture of Cornwallis. The British were supreme on that element. In his own words: "protect the coast from an enemy entirely in possession of the sea is impracticable."

But Washington never disbanded his army, and his victories were chiefly in the interior, where the enemy was compelled to pursue him on their theory of subjugation.

We look with apprehension upon the numerous expeditions of our enemy. How was it with the invasion of our ancestors? A large British army held New York and the Jerseys. Another lay unmolested at Philadelphia. An expedition, under Burgoyne, came in from Canada. To the consternation of all, Ticonderoga—reported impregnable—fell, its capture due, in great part, to the shipping which accompanied Burgoyne. Our stores and artillery fell into the hands of the enemy. Another expedition advanced from the Canadian border. It was composed of loyalist Canadians, with a large force of Indians.—Yet Burgoyne was captured with his army, when he penetrated to the centre of New York, and the Indian Expedition came to naught.

We shall not at present take up the Southern campaign to show Virginia invaded, her capital occupied by the enemy, and Carolina and Georgia incapable of resistance. We only remind our readers that in the course of the war, New York and Philadelphia fell into the hands of the enemy, that Norforlk was burned, and Charleston and Savannah captured.

If it were within our limits to describe the condition of the army and country at that period, our readers would be astonished at the picture.

The United States Treasury was without accumulated wealth or current supplies of the most necessary character.—The country was divided in opinion. The temptations of safety and comfort were held out to the timid and mercenary.—Threats of death and confiscation published against those who persisted.

Yet the approval of Providence, the resolute and unyielding resistance of the people, and a mode of warfare appropriate to the emergency, bore our ancestors triumphantly out of this most unequal and terrible strife.

When we review the present resources of our country, the many advantages which we possess, the infinitely greater difference between submitting to the hereditary rule of a distant government and the domination of present abolitionists, ignorant and vicious aliens, and the accumulated abomination which Northern wickedness will pour upon us—when we know that subjugation implies the confiscation of our property with the deliberate extirpation of everything of which a Virginian is proud and the substitution of all he has been taught to apprehend and abhor—we see that, whilst our cause is far more hopeful than that of our ancestors, we have a thousand fold more motives to resist our infamous invader to an extremity of which the present condition of affairs happily affords no intimation.

THE TIMES.

These are the times that try men's souls. The men that can elevate themselves above the reverses of a day, and look calmly and hopefully to that bright future which can, beyond all peradventure, be secured to our country by a union of true hearts and strong arms, are patriots, and endowed with the qualities of true manhood. But those whose souls at such a time sink into the dust of despondency, and there lie with no hope of resurrection, are not men in spirit, and do not deserve to enjoy the blessings of freedom and independence.

The South has won a series of noble triumphs in face of superior numbers and superior equipments. It has won the greater number of battles that have been fought. If it has not taken as many prisoners as the North has taken, it was owing to the peculiarity of their situation. In no less than three cases our men were cooped up in positions from which there was no escape, and in which the enemy brought their powerful water batteries to bear upon them. It was the captures effected in these positions that suddenly swelled the list of the prisoners taken by the enemy. Our victories have been gained in the open field, and though they told with powerful effect upon our invaders, they could not be followed up by pursuit and capture of our retreating foes for the want of them. Yet let us see how this comparison stands: Van Dorn commenced his campaign by taking some 3,000; Price took and paroled at Springfield some 5,000; at Manassas we captured 1,500; at Leesburg 900; and various fights some 500—in all at least 11,000. The enemy's list cannot exceed 16,000. Had a couple of regiments at Manassas swept around Centreville after the stampede of the Yankees commenced, we should have captured largely more than enough to have exceeded this amount.

When we look at the field we find that the enemy has made no material advance since last fall, save on the water, where his gunboats and heavy naval expeditions of course cannot be checked by our limited means. We have lost important positions in this way; but we have the consolation of knowing those superior agencies cannot bear upon points to which the enemy must come to subjugate us. When he comes, then have we not a right to conclude that our brave patriot soldiers, led by their able generals, will maintain the glorious name they have won on so many fields, and yet drive the invader from our beloved South?

Subjugation! Perish the thought!—Let it not be dreamed of for a day, an hour, nay not a single minute! The time is past for a re-union. It is impossible. The South conquered must be a PROVINCE! The South must, in that event, pay the immense debt incurred by the North in our subjugation! The South, more than this, must lose all that itself has expended in defence! The whole sum will perish in the hands of the people, and a ruined coummunity will be ground to death to pay a debt their task-masters have incurred to conquer them, and will have lavishly expended in corrupt contracts with swindling and robbing contractors. What a burden for a ruined people—a people without consolation, fallen and downtrodden in the very dust! Oh men of the South, shut out the picture, and swear on the altar of your country it shall never be and that dearest and proudest boon of nations—INDEPENDENCE—shall be achieved for the South, or every house shall be untenanted, every field desolated, and every rod of ground a grave!

Rich. Dispatch.

No Excuse Now.—We have heard a very large number of persons say that when an actual necessity arrived they would be ready to shoulder their arms and march to the defence of their State. That necessity *has* arrived, and those persons are now called upon to show the sincerity of their patriotic professions. Let no one flinch now. It is death or victory. We must all fight, or be all slaves. "To arms," is the watchward resounding all over the State.—*Pet. Express.*

Old Abe's "better half," it is said, has gone into half mourning in respect to the widowed Queen of England.

True fortitude is seen in great exploits that justice warrants and that wisdom guides; all else is towering frenzy and distraction.—*Addison.*

From the Richmond Examiner.

The Fall of Fort Donelson.

Our Northern files now begin to furnish detailed accounts of the late affair at Fort Donelson.

The special correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* furnishes a very complete narrative of the part taken by the gunboats in the first two days of the combat. It will be seen that the Yankees had an army of 60,000 men at the close of the second day, independent of the gunboat force. We have room for one or two extracts only:

DAMAGES TO THE BOATS.

As we neared the fort the enemy commenced pouring "plunging shot" into us with great rapidity. Their guns were well pointed and did great execution. A thirty-two pound ball struck the pilot-house of our vessel, piercing the inch and a half iron and the fifteen inch oak. In striking the iron plate it was broken. A number of large fragments scattered within the pilot house, mortally wounding one of the pilots, F. A. Riley, of Cincinnati, striking the flag-officer, Commodore Foote, in the ankle, and slightly injuring two other men. Immediately after this a shot entered our deck in the starboard side, and, passing through, it glanced downward to the shell room, striking the ship's cook, Charles W. Baker, of Philadelphia, in the head, literally tearing the skull off. Several heavy balls now glanced over the pilot-house, piercing the chimneys and carrying away the chimney guys. These were followed by a couple of shots, which struck our vessel just above water mark.

It was now discovered that the wheel had been injured by the shot which killed the pilot. Two of the spokes were broken and the vessel did not respond well to her helm. An attempt was made to steer her by the relieving takle, but it was found that the current was too strong. The Commodore fearing lest the ship should turn a broadside to the enemy, ordered her to drop down slowly.

At half-past three a shell from one of our boats struck the rebel flag-staff, breaking it off close to the ground. An officer of the fort immediately ran out and erected in near its former site.

ALL THE FLAGS PULLED DOWN.

Scarcely had the rebel ensign been displayed when a thirty-two pound ball struck the flag-staff of the St. Louis, carrying it away to the ship's deck. It had no sooner fallen than one of our brave men jumped before the mouth of a cannon just about to be fired, and, seizing the spar, placed it in an upright position, and coolly remained a mark for the enemy while he secured it to the ship's deck with a rope. A few moments after this the flag staff of the Louisville was carried off; that of the Carondelet went next, and that of the Pittsburg followed soon after.

The other boats we found were suffering quite as severely as the flagship.

One of the guns of the Carondelet burst during the latter part of the engagement; the tiller ropes of the Louisville were cut away, rendering it almost impossible to steer correctly; the Pittsburg received a number of shots below water mark, causing her to leak very rapidly. These two latter accidents happening almost simultaneously with the injury to the flag-ship, rendered a withdrawal absolutely necessary. The order was thus given for the entire fleet to drop beyond the range of the fort.

CONCLUSION OF THE SECOND DAY'S FIGHT.

CAIRO, Feb, 16—Commodore Foote returned to Cairo last night in the Conestoga. His wound is much better, but he is compelled to use crutches. He is here to attend to the completion of the Benton, and the outfit of some of the mortar boats.—A number of the mortars left for the Cumberland yesterday.

Reinforcements have been sent to Gen. Grant, to such an extent that his army must now number nearly fifty thousand men. With such a force he can certainly prevent further accessions to the enemy's ranks. The battle will be a fierce one.—What we saw on Friday convinced us that the rebels mean "fight;" that they fully realize the importance of holding their position, and the utter prostration of their cause that must attend their defeat at Fort Donelson.

A gentleman in Dawson, Terrell county, Ga., has succeeded in making cotton cards, and is now engaged in manufacturing them.

Vice-President Stephens was sworn into office, dressed in a suit of clothes woven by the Misses Elizabeth and Sallie Sharpe, of Taliafero county, Georgia.

Dyspepsia and Constipation.

This disease is not to be cured by medical precriptions got from books. You must get at the cause and remove it. Of dyspeptics, scarcely two may be affected alike. In many cases, abuse of the stomach is doubtless the trouble. All aperient pills increase the weakness which causes the complaint; to this rule there is no exception. All nostrums and patent medicines of whatever pretensions, are injurious. In no case can any relief be obtained from their use.

Whoever uses tobacco or malt liquors, or even coffee, and finds symptoms of indigestion, must first abandon these habits, and it will be time enough to think of active medical treatment when it is found that the disease is not removed. Whoever has a troubled mind, or if confined to monotonous toil without exercise of labor or bodily recreation, and finds himself dyspeptic, must first seek relief by correcting these causes; for, so long as they exist, pampering the disease, medicine can be of no avail.

If there be any drain upon the vital powers in any direction, beyond healthful moderation, it must be checked before we can hope to return to digestive organs the vigor of which they are robbed. No doctor's stuff can supply the natural forces which only the vital chemistry of the living body can create. Like intoxicating spirits, dyspeptic medicines may for the moment exhilerate a patient and make him feel great things, but afterwards, they each make the trouble greater than before.

Beware of tea and toast, and such like diet as remedies for dyspepsia. These but do impose unreasonable tasks upon impaired digestion. What is wanted is exactly the opposite regimen, namely, food that is small in bulk and rich in substantial nutriment; something which with the least power of exertion the stomach can turn into rich blood to relieve the property of the fluids. Rare beef steak, for instance, not fried in a pan of fat and sole leathered but quickly embrowned on a grid-iron, and served up with the oozing juises of red life; and is fluid accompaninent is desired, let us try port wine, weakened to suit the strength of the organs, but rather reduced in quantity than watered much.

Bran bread is of no account in this disease. It is excellent for constipation, if used now and then but not continuously. We must discriminate between these complaints. In constipation, often, the digestion is even super-excellent, and torpor of the bowels, which occasions the trouble, is due to the too thorough absorption of the liquid parts of our food, leaving a residum too dry and rigid to be freely moved forward through the curvatures of the lower bowels. The distressing affliction grows out of the impaction of matter in the colon from this cause, giving dull pains which banish sleep and good humor. Pills are not the remedy for this distress, but tepid or cold water injections, which readily reach the colon, and by supplying moisture, at an equal degree of dampness, cause the latter to crack and often fall to pieces. The requisite degree of moisture is preserved by occasianally throwing water over the model with a syringe, the rosehead of which is perforated with very fine holes by sprinkling it with a large brush, or hanging wet cloths over it during the intervals of labor.—*Scientific American.*

Later From Europe.

The steamship Arabia, with Liverpool dates to the 8th, arrived at Halifax on the 22d.

The policy of the British government, adopted in February, 1861, is very forbearing, but it would take care to let the government which multiplies provocations for quarrels, understand that the forbearance of England sprang from a consciousness of strength and not from timidity or weakness.

Lord Russell's answer to Mr. Yancy says that England will observe strict neutrality. Her Majesty cannot acknowledge the independence of nine States until the fortunes of armies, or more peaceful modes of negotiations, shall determine the respective position of belligerents.

Lord Lyons stated to Seward in December, 1861, that in case of war, Great Britain would willingly abolish privateering between the two nations, if Lincoln would make a similar agreement.

In the House of Lords, much indignation was manifested about the arrest and imprisonment of Shepherd, an Anglo-Canadian. It was urged that the government should not be satisfied with Seward's remonstrance, but demand satisfaction.

In the House of Commons, the subject of the blockade was brought up, and will be discussed. Gentlemen said it was a violation of international law to recognize a paper blockade.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

In obedience to the constitutional provision requiring the President, from time to time, to give to the Congress information of the state of the Confederacy, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, I have to communicate, that since my message at the last session of the Provisional Congress, events have demonstrated that the Government had attempted more than it had power successfully to achieve. Hence, in the effort to protect, by our arms, the whole of the territory of the Confederate States, seaboard and inland, we have been so exposed as recently to encounter serious disasters. When the Confederacy was formed the States composing it were, by the peculiar character of their former associates, to a great extent, destitute, of the means for the prosecution of the war on so gigantic a scale as that which it has attained. The workshops and artisans were mainly to be found in the Northern States, and one of the first duties which devolved upon this Government was to establish the necessary manufactories, and in the meantime to obtain, by purchase from abroad, as far as practicable, whatever was required for the public defence. No effort has been spared to effect both these ends, and though the results have not equalled our hopes, it is believed that an impartial judgment will, upon full investigation, award to the various departments of the Government credit for having done all which human power and foresight enabled them to accomplish.

The valor and devotion of the people have not only sustained the efforts of the Government, but have gone far to supply its deficiencies.

The active state of military preparation among the nations of Europe in April last, the date when our agents first went abroad, interposed unavoidable delays in the procurement of arms, and the want of a navy has greatly impeded our efforts to import military supplies of all sorts.

I have hoped for several days to receive official reports in relation to our discomfiture at Roanoke Island, and the fall of Fort Donelson. They have not yet reached me and I am, therefore, unable to communicate to you such information of those events and the consequences resulting from them as would enable me to make recommendations founded upon the changed condition which they have produced. Enough is known of the surrender at Roanoke Island to make us feel that it was deeply humiliating, however imperfect may have been the preparations for defence. The hope is still entertained that our reported losses at Fort Donelson have been greatly exaggerated, inasmuch as I am not only unwilling but unable to believe that a large army of our people have surrendered without a desperate effort to cut their way through investing forces, whatever may have been their numbers, and to endeavor to make a junction with other divisions of the army. But in the absence of that exact information which can only be afforded by official reports, it would be premature to pass judgment, and my own is reserved, as I trust yours will be, until that information is received. In the meantime, strenuous efforts have been made to throw forward reinforcements to the armies at the positions threatened, and I cannot doubt that the bitter disappointments we have borne, by nerving the people to still greater exertions, will speedily secure results more accordant with our just expectation, and as favorable to our cause as those which marked the earlier periods of the war.

The reports of the Secretaries of War and the Navy will exhibit the mass of resources for the conduct of the war which we have been enabled to accumulate, notwithstanding the very serious difficulty against which we have contended.

They afford the cheering hope that our resources, limited as they were at the beginning of the contest, will during its progress, become developed to such an extent as fully to meet our future wants.

The policy of enlistment for short terms, against which I have steadily contended from the commencement of the war, has in my judgment, contributed in no immaterial degree to the recent reverses which we have suffered, and even now render it difficult to furnish you an accurate statement of the army. When the war first broke out many of our people could with difficulty be persuaded that it would be long or serious. It was not deemed possible that any thing so insane as a persistent attempt to subjugate these States could be made; still less that the delusion would so far prevail as to give to the war the vast proportions which it has assumed. The people, incredulous of a long war, were naturally averse to long enlistments, and the early legislation of Congress rendered it impracticable to obtain volunteers for a greater period than twelve months. Now that it has become probable that the war will be continued through a series of years, our high spirited and gallant soldiers, while generally re-enlisting, are, from the fact of having entered the service for a short term, compelled in many instances to go home to make the necessary arrangements for their families during their prolonged absence.

The quota of new regiments for the war, called for from the different States, are in rapid progress of organization. The whole body of new levies and re-enlisted men will probably be ready in the ranks within the next thirty days. But, in the meantime, it is exceedingly difficult to give an accurate statement of the number of our forces in the field. They may, in general terms, be stated at four hundred regiments of infantry, with a proportionate force of cavalry and artillery, the details of which will be shown by the report of the Secretary of War. I deem it proper to advert to the fact that the process of furloughs and re-enlistment in progress for the last month had so far disorganized and weakened our forces as to impair our ability for successful defence; but I heartily congratulate you that this evil, which I had foreseen and was powerless to prevent, may now be said to be substantially at an end, and that we shall not again during the war be exposed to seeing our strength diminished by this fruitful cause of disaster —short enlistments.

The people of the Confederate States being principally engaged in agricultural pursuits were unprovided at the commencement of hostilities with ships, ship-yards, materials for ship-building, or skilled mechanics and seamen in sufficient numbers, to make the prompt creation of a navy a practical task, even if the required appropriations had been made for the purpose. Notwithstanding our very limited resources, however, the report of the Secretary will exhibit to you a satisfactory progress in preparation, and a certainty of early completion of vessels of a number and class on which we may confidently rely for contesting the vaunted control of the enemy over our waters.

The financial system devised by the wisdom of your predecessors, has proved adequate to supplying all the wants of the government, notwithstanding the unexpected and very large increase of expenditures resulting from the great augmentation in the necessary means of defence.—The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, will exhibit the gratifying fact, that we have no floating debt; that the credit of the Government is unimpaired, and that the total expenditure of the Government for the year, has been, in round numbers, one hundred and seventy millions of dollars; less than one third of the sum wasted by the enemy, in his vain effort to conquer us—less than the value of a single article of export—the cotton crop of the year.

The report of the Postmaster-General will show the condition of that Department to be steadily improving—its revenues increasing, and already affording the assurance that it will be self-sustaining at the date required by the Constitution, while affording ample mail facilities for the people.

In the Department of Justice, which includes the Patent Office and Public Printing, some legislative provisions will be required, which will be specifically stated in the report of the head of that Department. I invite the attention of Congress to the duty of organizing a Supreme Court of the Confederate States, in accordance with the mandate of the Constitution.

I refer you to my message communicated to the Provisional Congress in November last, for such further information touching the condition of public Affairs as it might be useful to lay before you; the short interval which has since elapsed not having produced any material changes in that condition other han those to which reference has already been made.

In conclusion, I cordially welcome representatives who, recently chosen by the people, are fully imbued with their views and feelings, and can so ably advise me as to the needful provisions for the public service I assure you of my hearty co-operation in all your efforts for the common welfare of the country.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Success Certain.

An erroneous opinion, respecting the resources and ability of the South to attain success in this present contest, is prevalous among many people. Such persons, in opening a discussion of this subject, usually scoff with vehemence at the possibility of the enemy's ever possessing Richmond, Columbus, the Mississippi valley Charleston, Savannah, and other threatened points. For them the invading army's great superiority in numerical strength has no terrors. They are all cowards, as evidenced by the battles of Bethel, Manassas, Leesburg, and other places where victory has perched on the Southern standard. The valor of one Confederate soldier renders him equal to three or four of his enemies, as proved by the many contests in which an immense disparity of numbers in favor of the invader was no obstacle to our success. But this course of remark usually reaches an antithesis.—If these assertions should prove erroneous; if Richmond, and other important places, should unhappily fall into the power of the Northern army, then all is lost, or nearly so, the cause is desperate, and all further efforts in its behalf, may be Herculean exhibitions of valor and determination, but must prove unavailing as regards the establishment of our independence. To some, such a view of affairs may seem deserving of encouragement as productive of confidence in our cause, and as an incentive to our soldiers to defend to the last, places of such importance; but it is not the true view; and hence the old precept not to seek a good end by improper means, the wisdom of which the experience of of mankind has proved, must be of prime authority here. In the first place, itis not true that our former experience in this war will justify the supposition that, in all future battles we can safely allow the enemy to outnumber us by three to one.

This assertion does no injustice to our soldiers nor is it implicit to make it. The history of war proves that long and careful training may make good soldiers out of very indifferent material, and that the effects of individual cowardice may be obviated when men act in large masses.—Therefore, the valor, zeal and determination of our men will undergo no diminution, the ability of the Northern armies to cope with them may be greatly increased by the careful instructions which their officers have been bestowing upon them; and a future Manassas may cost us more trouble and be a bloodier battle than the first. And in the second place, the supposition entertained by the class to which we have alluded, that the fortunes of the Confederacy are staked upon Richmond, Columbus or Knoxville, is erronous and were it generally believed, might be injurious in its effects, should the uncertain chances of war deprive us of any of these places. In fact the South is possessed of no place of vital importance; no place whose possession by the enemy would deprive us of the power of resistance.—Were the enemy to advance to Richmond; were he to capture Charleston, Wilmington and Savannah; should he succeed in driving us out of Kentucky and Tennessee; and if he were able to execute his plan of effecting a junction of his armies from the West and the seaboard; still we would be unconquered. Even if the enemy were to capture thousands of our men and arms, and almost all our artillery, still our success would be certain.

Our policy would be to keep our armies in large masses, concentrated, and our militia organized every where in guerrilla bands, would play havoc in the ranks of the foe. The terrible effectiveness of this latter weapon can be well appreciated when we reflect upon the injury it has inflicted upon the enemy in Northern Missouri, a small territory isolated and separated from the rest of the Confederacy. And yet, with troops in every county, martial law everywhere. and by the exercise of every cruelty and outrage, the enemy has not subdued the country. Organized bodies of troops and regular warfare are of no more avail against these bands of determined citizens than against Indians or Arabs. Thus the power and authority of the Federalists could only extend over the territory comprised within the circuit of a few miles immediately surrounding their various bodies of troops. Should they attempt to spread over and secure the country, they would fall victims in detail to our large, concentrated armies. Such being the situation of affairs, finally our success would be effected by two causes; the great extent of our territory, rendering it impossible for the enemy to overrun all of it; and the immense expenses which this mode of warfare would entail upon the North.

That the great extent of our territory is the primary and true basis for a belief in our invincibility, a cursory examination of the records of history will easily prove. No country in ancient or modern times comprising an area of even half the extent of our own, and inhabited by a brave united and determined people, has ever succumbed to an invader not its superior in the scale of civilization or warlike spirit. Alexander's conquests extended over all the then known world, but the Macedonian warred on sovereign, not on people, and the latter received without repugnance the change of masters.

No nation ever withstood the arms of Cæsar, but the Romans were far superior to all their antagonists in warlike spirit and in civilization. In modern times almost every nation of Europe fell under the dominion of Napoleon; but several causes, which cannot exist in our Confederacy, contributed this result. These were the French revolutionary spirit, almost as powerful a weapon in the hands of Napoleon as his armies; and the division of Europe into many independent States of which fact Napoleon so skillfully availed himself as to cause it to produce its legitimate fruit, the destruction of all unity or concert of action for the common defence. His plan was to conquer the nations in detail. When he had selected his victim, he would ally as many powers against it as possible by means of seductive promises, and by the adroit stirring up old feuds and jealousies; others he would awe into neutrality. Thus, by an able prosecution of this plan, nearly all the various countries of Europe were, successively, subjected to his sceptre.

But such a plan could not operate among us. Unity of sentiment, and of interests, are our chief characteristics. But even the great Corsican found the end of his tether in the vast domains of Russia, where he fought against a united and determined people. History is full of instances where attempts at conquest have failed solely on account of the vast territory to be subjugated. Edward the Black Prince, and Henr ythe Fifth, overran France, but never subdued it on account of its great extent of territory. And yet it is only one-fourth the size of our Confederacy. Our success in the establishment of our independence of England, is mainly attributed to the number of square miles which we inhabited. And the same cause deprived Spain of Mexico, and her colonies in South America. The arms of nations, as of individuals, only extend to a certain scope. Even in exceedingly small and feeble countries, the mode of warfare which we have been considering has been formidable to the most powerful nations. The fact is incontrovertible that La Venice was subjugated solely because its limited extent of territory enabled the French General to establish a strong military cordon its entire length, which, gradually advancing finally crushed out all its enemies. And this mode of warfare rescued even the negroes of Hayti from the dominion of France. With such instances of the valor and determination of other races before their eyes, were our people to yield to any disaster which it is in the power of its foe to inflict, it would be a sad proof of a degeneracy of spirit which would unfit its possessors for favorable comparison, in the view of mankind, even with the hybrid inhabitants of Mexico or the brutal Haytian negro.

One of the Federal prisoners, a member of an Illinois regiment, who was captured at Fort Donelson and arrived in this city yesterday, asserts that but forty eight of his regiment escaped uninjured in the fight, all the rest being killed or wounded. This is the most fearful loss sustained by any one regiment during the war.—*Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal.*

MECKLEGBURG.—We are glad to learn that Capt. E. A. Ross of this town (late of the Bethel Regiment) has succeeded in raising a company for the war. Keep the ball moving.—*Char. Democrat.*

By the President of the Confederate States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The Congress of the Confederate States has by law vested in the President the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in cities in danger of an attack by the enemy:

Now, therefore, I JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do hereby proclaim that martial law is extended over the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth and the surrounding country to the distance of ten miles from said cities, all and civil jurisdiction and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* are hereby declared to be suspended with thimits arforesaid.

This proclamation will remain in force until otherwise ordered.

[SEAL] In the faith whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at the City of Richmond, on this twenty-seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Signed, JEFFERSON DAVIS.

DISTILLATION ORDINANCE.

An Ordinance to prohibit for a limited time, the manufacture of Spirituous Liquors.

1. *Be it ordained, &c.*, That there shall be a tax of thirty cents levied on each gallon of spiritous liquors manufactured in this State out of any corn, wheat, rye or oats, or any or either of them, from the ratification of this ordinance up to the fifteenth day of April next.

2. That from and after the 15th day of April next, it shall not be lawful for any person in this State to distil any such spiritous liquors, and all persons guilty of violating this section of ordinance shall for each and every act of distillation, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the Court, the fine not to be less than one hundred dollars, or the imprisonment not less than thirty days.

3. There shall be levied a tax of one dollar on every gallon of spiritous liquors sold in this State not of the manufacture of this State; and said tax shall be paid by the seller, and should the seller be a non-resident, then the tax shall be paid by the purchaser.

4. That each and every person, when he gives in his list of taxable property, shall also give in on oath to the magistrate taking said list, the number of gallons of spiritous liquors on which he is liable to pay taxes under the provisions of this ordinance, under the penalties, liabilities and forfeitures already provided by law in such cases.

5. That the tax of one dollar mentioned in section third of this ordinance shall not apply to liquors brought into this State before the first day of March next.

6. That this ordinance shall be in force from and after its ratification, and continue in force until the first day of January 1863, and no longer, unless re-enacted, modified or amended by the General Assembly.

BURNING COTTON AND TOBACCO.—In the Confederate Senate on Wednesday, Mr. Henry, of Tennessee, submitted the following preamble and resolution, which, on his motion, were referred to the Committee on Finance:

Whereas, It is desirable to encourage the planters of tobacco and cotton in the Confederate States, and others who are *bona fide* owners thereof, to destroy, by burning or otherwise, those articles, rather than they should fall into the hands of the enemy. Be it, therefore

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States, That all such persons who shall burn their cotton or tobacco, or otherwise destroy the same, to prevent these articles from falling into the hands of the army or navy of the United States, shall be fully indemnified by the Government of the Confederate States, upon proof of the number of pounds of tobacco or cotton so destroyed, and proof of the necessity of such destruction to prevent the enemy from getting possession thereof.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 27.—The Senate to-day confirmed A. B. Hill and J. J. Pettigrew, both of North Carolina, as Brigadier Generals.

A resolution was unanimously passed that no peace proposition excluding any portion of the soil of the Confederate States shall be entertained, and declaring that the war shall be continued until the enemy is expelled from the Confederacy.

In the House, Mr. Miles, Chairman of the Military Committee, reported a bill creating a General-in-Chief of the Confederate army during the war. The indications are strong that the bill will pass. Pending its consideration, the House went into secret session.

THE WEEKLY BANNER.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1862.

☞ The Banner is printed weekly at two dollars a year invariably in advance. No paper *discontinued until all arrearages are paid*, unless at the option of the editor.

☞ Now is the time that every man should take a paper—and learn what is going on around him.

The Banner contains the most reliable news received, and is published weekly at the following rates: One copy one year, $2; 5 copies $8,50; 10 copies $12.

Post Masters and others who will act for us as agents, will be allowed 50 cts. for every new subscriber they get for the Banner. They can send us $1 50 for every subscriber and keep 50 cts.

FORT DONELSON AND ROANOKE ISLAND.

The facts connected with the fall of these important places, have not yet been fully developed, and consequently we cannot speak affirmatively of any of the particulars respecting their surrender. From all the facts from which we have to draw conclusions, however, enough is known to justify the assertion that, in one case at least, incompetency or cowardice was the cause.

Fort Donelson was bravely and nobly defended for three days, with a great sacrifice of men and was, doubtless surrendered from sheer necessity. But why Gen. Buckner and his command could or did not effect their escape as did Gens. Pillow and Floyd, when they saw that the Fort would be taken, is yet a mystery. It may also have been a necessity involved in the fortunes of war, and therefore right. But one thing is certain, if this is to be our programme, we will be overwhelmed, and our country laid waste—this sort of procedure will never establish our independence. It will never do in this struggle against tyranny and against the fearful odds we shall have to contend, for between eight and fifteen thousand men, with arms in their hands, to calmly surrender, leaving wealthy cities at the mercy of the enemy. Roanoke Island is a monument of Confederate folly.—There should never have been any attempt made to defend it unless it could have been done effectually. About twenty-five hundred men were stationed there to contend with an iron clad fleet of more than twenty thousand in force.—This little band had no commander only in name. The fleet attack them, a round or two was fired and the Island was surrendered, and with it the most fertile and productive portion of the State. Who then is responsible for this disaster? was it the commander in charge, Col. Shaw, or the men under him, or our State authorities, or the Secretary of War? some one is responsible. At any rate, it was a miserably managed affair, and the loss we have sustained by its fall is commensurate, but in a different degree, to the cowardly and incompetent efforts put forth at the time to hold it. The loss of eight men out of between two and three thousand, was the signal for its surrender, and with it that grain growing portion of the State of which we have spoken. This of itself is sufficient to cast a stigma upon Southern chivalry. Three hundred Spartans would have held it—even though it had been attacked by a million Vandals, led on by a proud and defiant Xerxes, or the Island would have been their grave of glory.

We again say that if we expect to establish our independence, we must do it by force of arms against fearful odds, and it will not do to place our brave men under cowardly and broken down political civilians.

A MEW BATTALION.

Maj. R. W. Foard of Concord, proposes to raise a Battalion for the war. Our acquaintance with Maj. Foard assures us that whatever he undertakes he will carry out. We invite the attention of our readers to the following extract of a letter received from a gentleman of Cabarrus on the subject.

"The character of Maj. Foard as a man of superior sense, unquestionable bravery, indomitable energy, and excellent morals is well known. Our little county on the first of December last had furnished six hundred and two men for the service; since which time have furnished forty more. We will strain every nerve to form one or two companies more. Will not Rowan, Davidson, Davie, Iredell and Stanly, in all of which counties Maj. Foard is well known, respond to his patriotic purpose?"

ROANOKE PRISONERS.

All the prisoners taken at Roanake Island have been paroled, and have returned home. We are glad to welcome home our excellent Company from this town, the Mechanic's Guard under Capt. Kennerly. They returned home last Wednesday night. They are all down on Col. Shaw, and do not speak favorably of the treatment they received from the Yankees while in their custody. Each and all of them are anxious to be exchanged that they may go back into service again.

SHOT.

We are sorry to learn that our worthy townsman, Capt. A. Myers, was accidentally shot, last Tuesday, while standing on the pavement on main street, in Richmand, Va. The wound is not dangerous however, and Mr. Myers will soon be ready for business again.

Is Fayetteville safe in case Wilmington is Taken?

This is a question that should not escape the attention of the Government, since the enemy has not yet failed to take any place on our coast he has attempted to capture. The Morter fleet now ready to sail from New York, may be for Wilmington, who knows? If Wilmington should fall, we think Fayetteville would be as easily possessed by the enemy as Nashville was, but such a misfortune would be ten times more disastrous, as the Confederate States Aresnal is there, and the only place for the manufactory of arms worthy the name in the Confederacy. It should be made secure at whatever cost.

The Right Spirit.

We learn that the companies that volunteered to guard the prisoners here, are now volunteering almost to a man for the war. In this they have acted nobly, and shown our people that it was not cowardice that prompted them to offer themselves as guard, but that they are brave men, and are willing to tender their services in whatever capacity they may be needed in this struggle for their country and their homes.

Federal Prisoners.

We understand that part of the Federal prisoners here will be sent off this week, and paroled. The remainder next week, probably.

☞ Just as we go to press this, Monday evening, we learn from passengers on this evening's train, that the forces near Centreville, Va., were fighting last Saturday—no particulars.

The above is not confirmed this morning.

THE DYING WORDS OF A PATRIOT.

A letter from Roanoke Island, published in the New York Herald, gives the following report of a conversation which a Federal officer held with Capt. O. Jennings Wise in his dying moments:

While referring to the officers it may be interesting to relate the particulars of an interview which took place between O. Jennings Wise and Maj. Kimball, of the 9th New York volunteers, who, it will be remembered, so gallantly led the charge of that regiment in the taking of the rebel batteries. The former, after his capture in the boat, was conveyed to the hospital near the shore, where Major Kimball was introduced to him by Dr. Coles, of the Wise Legion.

"I am sorry to see you under these circumstances," said Major Kimball, as the wounded man turned towards him, his face betraying the intense agony he endured; "I hope your injuries are not fatal, and that you will recover."

Wise shook his head with an expression that showed his belief that his days were numbered.

"I hope, Captain Wise," said Maj. Kimball, continuing, "that the time will come when we shall be re-united under that flag—the Union colors."

Wise shook his head again, and in a firm, bold tone, ejaculated—

"*Never! never! We will never live under that flag again. Every man, woman and child in the South is willing to pour out the last drop of life's blood before it shall. You may possibly annihilate us, but can never reduce us to the condition of a conquered province.*"

"Well, Captain Wise," responded Major Kimball, "you cannot be ignorant that the North is determined to enforce the laws and the Constitution, and have the Southern States acknowledge the supremacy of that flag. Our people are as firm as yours in the matter. But there is no use in discussing these affairs now. The war, I hope, will continue to be conducted on both sides in accordance with the principles of civilized nations."

Wise replied he was glad it had so far, and also hoped it would continue so.

Major Kimball then offered the wounded man any assistance in his power, for which Wise returned his thanks very warmly. The surgeons in attendance now interdicted any further conversation, owing to the weak condition of their patient, who lingered on until the next morning, when he died.

Nashville Actually in Possession of the Federals.

We learn from a gentleman direct from Nashville, (says the Columbia South Carolinian,) that on Thursday last, General Buell delivered a speech from the State House, in which he asserted that he came there to protect the people, and not to injure them.

NEW ORLEANS.—New Orleans is represented as having been made almost impregnable. The shell road and every avenue of approach to the city are defended by very powerful batteries, sweeping them for miles, while on either side felled trees form an impenetrable abattis out into the swamp. And to man the fortifications and aid in the defence, they have a force of no less than 50,000 men, under Maj. General Lovell.—*Petersburg Eppress.*

DOMESTIC GARDENING.—An exchange has the following, as an excellent system of gardening for ladies:

Make up your *beds* early in the morning, *sew* buttons on your husband's shirts; do not *rake* up any grievances; protect the young and tender branches of your family; *plant* a smile of good temper in your face; and carefully *rout* all angry feelings, and expect a good crop of happiness.

The Yankee Government has taken military possession of all the telegraph lines.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS!

From the Charlotte Bulletin.

RICHMOND, March 1.—The Confederate steam-ship Nashville, from Southampton, direct, has arrived at Beaufort, N. C.

The Federal Blockader fired 20 shots without effect. She brings about three millions dollars worth of Stores, principally for the Confederate Depatment. She destroyed near the Gulf stream, a Yankee schooner, bound form Philadelphia to St. Domingo.

The Nashville steamed up to the Blockading squadron in a defiant style, and although at one time she was within musket shot, she steamed on until she was protected by the guns of Fort Macon, and beyond her chagrined persuers.

Commodore Pegram and Pay Master Taylor, have arrived at Richmond, and a portion of the freight of the Nashville is now being delivered in front of the Treasury Building.

Commodore Pegram speaks in glowing terms of the hospitality he enjoyed in England. He thinks Belgium will soon recognize the South.

Bermudians prohibit Federals from coaling there.

The Sumter was at Gibralter at the latest acounts, and had captured and destroyed twenty-one Yankee vessels.

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 28.—The Atlanta Confederacy of this morning says:—Gen. Bushrod Johnston has escaped from Fort Donelson and arrived at Murfresboro on Sunday last.

Recent heavy rains on the line of the roads from Nashville have greatly damaged bridges. The Bridge over Rock river fell with the train killing Lieut. Col. Johnston and wounding several others.

Capt. John W. Morgan, dashed into Nashville on Monday last and captured twenty-five Yankees.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 2.—President Davis has issued a Proclomation declaring martial law in Richmond and for ten miles in the surrounding country; suspending all civil jurisdiction, except that of the Mayor of Richmond; also, suspending, under authority of Congress, the writ of Habeas Corpus.

All distilleries ordered closed, sales of liquors of all kinds prohibited. Establishments where sales have been made are closed.

TALK NOT OF DEPRESSION.

The Columbus Daily Times says very truly:

The holiest cause that ever summoned a people to do or die in its defence is that which appeals this day to the heroism of the South. Life, liberty and property, the honor of man and the chastity of woman, are all involved in this struggle. Every inducement that can possibly be addressed to the human mind or heart—the love of country, home, wife, children, honor, freedom—speak with trumpet-tongue to us all to build with our bodies a living bulwark against the advancing foe. And we will do it. Throughout the borders of our beloved South, her sons will rush to the rescue of imperilled freedom, and compel the return of fortune to their standard. The South (thank God) is not down yet. She may, for a while, stagger under the infliction of heavy blows, but she is on her feet, and her mailed hand is still clenched against the giant, and she has yet the power to strike. The spirit of '76 animates her bosom, and as long as she remembers that a stripling of a colony, after a seven years' struggle, threw an old and sturdy empire to the earth, she will have the nerve and the spirit to bear without faltering, whatever reverses Providence may throw in her pathway. The goal will yet be reached, the boon will be won—freedom will be her portion and long years of prosperity and glory await her. Talk not of depression, then. Let not our faith falter or our resolution wane at our recent misfortunes. This is no time to mope and whine at the adverse decrees of fortune. *Males* with long faces and weak spines should go to bed, and let the *men* and brave *women* of the country conduct us through the crisis.

CAPTURE OF A YANKEE IN COW'S CLOTHING.—*Diabolical Intent.*—We received yesterday a letter from our regular correspondent in the Army of the Valley, dated Romney, January 30, but it has lost so much of its interest by delay, that we deem it useless to publish it. The following extract from it, however, will be found interesting, even at this late day:

The first night after Gen. Jackson reached this place, one of the guards placed near a spring of water, was attracted by a peculiar sound of a cow bell. It seemed to ring faster than it should, and its wearer approached towards the spring, and when halted, stopped a few seconds and raised its head, and started in the direction of the voice, and then on towards the spring. All seemed natural, excepting the too fast ringing of the bell. On this account the sentinel felt himself justifiable in compelling anything, even a cow, to halt, and walking up, he thrust his bayonet under her belly. This was enough, and to the surprise of the sentinel, the cow, like Balaam's ass, spake "Am I not your prisoner?"

We have often heard of a person in "sheep's clothing," but we never before heard of a person in cow's clothing being sent out as a spy.

He was making his way to the spring evidently with the intention of poisoning our soldiers, for a considerable amount of arsenic was found upon his person. Can any one doubt what should have been done with such a person? I do not know what has been done with him, but no dout he has or will meet his deserts. Many acts, however, of the most atrocious kind, have been perpetrated upon unoffending citizens, even to burning their houses and shooting them down.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

HUZZA FOR OLD GUILFORD.—We are highly gratified to learn that the war spirit is rousing up the spirit of Old Guilford. We are informed upon the best authority that on Saturday last, the Northern regiment of that County was mustered for the purpose of drafting. The Colonel first called for volunteers, when nearly the *entire regiment* volunteered. Subsequently two-thirds of them were drafted to stay at home, but most of the third drafted as militia, have since enlisted for the war. On Friday next, the Southern regiment will be mustered for the same purpose, and it is expected like results will be obtained.

We were glad to receive a call on Monday from Capt. C. C. Cole of the army, who has been at Greensboro' recruiting.—He informs us that he found no difficulty in obtaining the necessary number of recruits.—*Raleigh Standard.*

MARINE DISASTERS FOR JANUARY.—As was to be expected, the fearful gales of the past month had a very disastrous effect upon shipping. The American sea-going craft reported during January as lost number 40, namely: 2 steamers, 4 ships, 2 barques, 6 brigs, and 26 schooners. Of these 22 were wrecked, 9 abandoned, 7 burnt, and 2 foundered. There were also the large number of 37 foreign vessels, (principally British,) bound to or from United States ports, reported during the month, making a grand total of 77 vessels, the largest number ever before reported in a single month. The total value of the American vessels lost, exclusive of their cargoes, is estimated at $400,000. The list does not include any of the vessels lost in the Burnside expedition.

Salisbury Prices Current.

CORRECTED BY SPRAGUE BRO'S, GROCERS

SALISBURY, MARCH 4, 1862.

APPLLES:		MOLASSES:	
Dried,	50 to 1 00	Sugar house,	100 to 00
BACON:		Common,	00 to 00
Hams,	20 to 20	NAILS,	10 to 12
Sides,	17 to 18	OATS,	35 to 40
Hog round,	20 to 22	LINSEED OIL:	
BEEF,	4 to 5	₰ gallon,	1 00 to 1 25
BEESWAX,	20 to 22	TANNERS OIL:	
BUTTER,	20 to 25	₰ gallon,	1 75 to 2 00
CANDLES:		POTATOES:	
Tallow,	30 to 00	Irish, new,	60 to 80
Adamantine,	50 to 60	Sweet,	75 to 80
Sperm,	60 to 70	RAGS,	2 to 00
COFFEE:		SALT:	
Rio,	75 to 80	Sack,	15 00 to 18 00
CASTINGS,	4 to 5	Bushels,	5 00 to 5 00
COTTON,	9 to 10	SHEETING:	
Cot. yarn,	1 75 to 2 00	Brown, 4-4,	20to 25
CORN,	75 to 80	SUGAR:	
FLOUR:		Brown,	12½ to 15
₰ sack,	3 50 to 3 75	Loaf,	30 to 30
₰ bbl.	7 00 to 7 50	Clarified,	16 to 18
FEATHERS,	30 to 35	TALLOW,	17 to 20
IRON:		Turpentine,	87 to 00
Bar,	5 to 00	WHEAT,	1 50 to 1 50
Moulds,	5½ to 00	WOOL,	30 to 35
Tire,	5 to 6	WINDOW GLASS:	
LARD,	17 to 20	10 by 12	2 25 to 0 00
MEAL,	75 to 80	12 by 14	2 50 to 0 00

School Notice.

THE NINTH SESSION OF MY SCHOOL will open in the Salisbury Male Academy on the 4th inst. Terms as heretofore. I will take five or six boys of good moral character, who have not the means to pay, free of charge. For particulars, apply to

A. W. OWEN.

March 4–1sq–3t

MARRIED.

In Raleigh, on the 25th ult., by Rev. J. M. Atkinson, Rev. C. H. Wiley and Miss Mittie, daughter of James M. Towles, Esq.

By the Governor of North Carolina.

A Proclamation.

NORTH CAROLINIANS! OUR COUNTRY needs your aid for its protection and defence against an invading foe. The President of the Confederate States has made a requisition upon our State to complete her quota of troops in the field. Our own borders are invaded by the enemy, in force, now threatening an advance to deprive us of liberty, property, and all that we hold dear, as a self-governing and free people. We must resist him at all hazards and by every means in our power. He wages a war for our subjugation, a war forced upon us in wrong and prosecuted without right, and in a spirit of vengeful wickedness without a parallel in the history of warfare among civilized nations. As you value your rights of self-government and all the blessings, of freedom—the hallowed endearments of home and fireside—of family and kindred, I call upon you to rally to their defence and to sustain the noble and sacred cause, in which we are engaged. North Carolina has always proved true, constant and brave in the hour of trial and of danger. Never let it be said, that in the future she has failed to maintain this high renown. If we are threatened now more than heretofore, and upon our own soil, let our exertions be equal to every demand on our patriotism, honor and glory.—No temporary reverses dampened the ardor of your ancestors, even though the enemy marched in columns through the State. The fires of liberty still burned brightly in their breasts.—They were moved to new energy and resisted by gallant deeds, with abiding hope and unflinching courage and perseverance, bravely contending with enemies at home as well as the foreign foe, until, after a struggle of seven long years our Independence was achieved and acknowledged. Let us imitate their glorious example. The enemy is re-doubling his efforts and straining every nerve to overrun our country and subjugate us to his domination—his avarice and ambition. Already it is proposed in their Congress to establish a territorial government in a portion of our State. Now is the time to prove our zeal and animate by example. I call upon the brave and patriotic men of our State to volunteer, from the Mountains to the sea. You are wanted both to fill up our quota in the Confederate Army, and for the special defence of the State. I rely, with entire confidence, for a prompt and cheerful response to this call upon your patriotism and valor. Tender yourselves in companies and squads under officers of your own selection. You will be at once accepted and organized into regiments under the laws that are or may be made, and which it is my duty to execute. The Adjutant General will issue the necessary orders for this purpose.

Fellow-Citizens: Your first allegiance is due to North Carolina. Rally to her banners. Let every man do his duty and our country will be safe.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the State at Raleigh, this 22d day of February, 1862.

SEAL.

HENRY T. CLARK.

March 4–5sq–3t

Executive Department North Carolina.

Adjutant General's Office, (Militia.)
RALEIGH, February 25, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 70

AN ELECTION FOR FIELD OFFICERS of the 76th and 120th Regiments, N. C. Militia, will be held at the usual places of assembling the Regiments, on the 15th of March, 1862. The election will be conducted strictly in accordance with the 17th Section of the new Militia Law.

By order of Governor Clark,

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.

March 4–1sq–2t

WANTED!

40 ABLE-BODIED MEN as recruits to my company, for 3 years or the war. Each recruit will receive **$100 Bounty**, in addition to his monthly wages.

All articles of clothing, subsistence, and medical attendance furnished free. A large number of my present company are going to re-enlist to do honor to their country and its cause in driving the insolent Yankee invader from the sacred soil of our sunny South.

I feel satisfied that the brave sons of the counties of Davidson, Rowan, Davie, Iredell, Cabarrus, and Randolph, will not wait to be drafted in a cause so noble as ours. All of our soldiers who have served out their 12 months have already re-enlisted, and why should not those who have remained behind come and assist those who have been standing as a breast work in the defence of their country.

"And I looked, and rose up, and said unto the nobles, and to the rulers, and to the rest of the people, be not ye afraid of them; remember the Lord, which is great and terrible, and fight for your brethren, your sons, and your daughters, your wives, and your homes."—Nehemiah iv. chap. 14th verse.

Report to me at Salisbury, N. C.

C. W. BRADSHAW.

March 4–2sq–4t

Sheriff's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE negro boy who was arrested, as a runaway, by Cornelious and Tobias Kestler, and committed to Jail by Peter Williamson, Esq., and says his name is Frank, and belongs to James Fuller. He will be sold at the Court House in Salisbury on the 5th day of May next for cash, by order of Court, unless the owner comes forward, proves property, pays charges, and takes him away.

WM. A. WALTON, Sheriff.

Feb. 20, 1862—March 4–1sq–2m

For the War!

HAVING RECEIVED A COMMISSION AS Captain, from the Governor of North Carolina, to raise a company to serve during the war, I desire to fill its ranks as soon as possible.

All who are disposed to join are requested to report to me at once.

Bounty One Hundred Dollars, with the usual pay clothing and rations.

W. L. SAUNDERS,

Salisbury, March 4–1sq–tf

WAR SONG.

BY A. B. MEEK OF MOBILE.

Would'st thou have me love thee, dearest,
With a woman's proudest heart,
Which shall ever hold thee nearest,
Shrined in its inmost heart?
Listen, then! My country's calling
On her sons to meet the foe!
Leave these groves of rose and myrtle;
Drop the dreamy hand of love!
Like young Korner—scorn the turtle,
When the eagle screams above!
Dost thou pause?—let dotards dally—
Do thou for thy country fight!
'Neath her noble emblem rally—
"God! our country and her right!"
Listen! now her trumpet's calling,
On her sons to meet the foe!
Woman's heart is soft and tender,
But 'tis proud and faithful, too.
Shall she be her land's defender?
Lover! soldier! up and do.
Seize thy father's ancient falchion,
Which once flashed as freedom's star!
Till sweet peace—the bow and halcyon,
Stilled the stormy strife of war!
Listen! now thy country's calling
On her sons to meet the foe!
Sweet is love in moonlight bowers!
Sweet the altar and the flame!
Sweet is spring-time with her flowers!
Sweeter far the patriot's name!
Should the God who rules above thee,
Doom the to a soldier's grave,
Hearts will break, but fame will love thee
Canonized among the brave!
Listen, then, thy country's calling
On her sons to meet her foe!
Rather would I view thee lying
On the last red field of life,
'Mid thy country's heroes dying,
Than to be a dastard's wife!

From the Southern Guardian.

ACROSTIC.

FEBRUARY 22, 1862.

Jehovah, mighty arbiter in earth below,
Ere morning stars together sang, in heaven supreme,
From thy eternal throne a people see this day
Fall down adoring at thy seat of love and power,
Evincing in this hour their trust in thee their God!
Redeemer, thee invoking, we implore, in love
Send down thy blessings rich on our loved land!
On him, the people's choice, send wisdom down;
Nor in him be their lack of any attribute
Demanded in his post exalted, under thee!
A *people's leader!* honored more than a crowned king,
Versed in all statesmanship, a soldier bred and tried,
In *unison* the people's voice bids "rule and lead!"
Send, Lord, the gift we ask—we trust in thee alone.

A CITIZEN.

Spartanburg, S. C., Feb. 18, 1862.

A Remarkable Incident.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press relates the following incident:

Some time ago, a private in the 19th Indianna regiment was tried by a court martial for deserting his post, and found guilty, the punishment of which was death. His execution was deferred for some time, and he was kept in a painful state of suspense. At last the time was fixed for his execution, and five regiments were drawn up in line to witness it, while a file of twelve men were in advance to execute the sentence of death by shooting him.

The prisoner was led forward blindfolded, and the usual words of preparation and command were given in a low measured tone by the officer in command. During the interval between the commands, "Take aim" and "fire," and before the last was given, a horseman rose rapidly up the road waving in the air a paper, which was understood by all present to be a reprieve.—Covered with dust and perspiration, the officer rode hurriedly up to the officer in command and delivered to him what really proved to be a reprieve. The shout "reprieve" fell upon the poor soldier's ear, which was already strained to the utmost in anticipation of hearing the last and final word that was to usher his soul into the presence of his Creator; it was too much for him, and he fell back upon his coffin apparently dead. The bandage was removed from his eyes, but reason had taken its flight, and he became a hopeless maniac. He was discharged from the army and sent to his friends.

The Columbia Carolinian says a similar case occurred in South Carolina some years since. George Duff was sentenced to be shot at Fort Moultrie or Fort Johnson, in Charleston harbor, and the same thing happened. We frequently saw him in the Charleston Poor House, where he was confined—a harmless maniac—and subsequently at the Lunatic Asylum here, where he died.

"The Rebels left nothing at Bowling Green except a few old wagons." Such is the admission of the enemy according to the reports through the Northern papers. This gives us the comfortable assurance that the Confederate forces have the *material* for a successful stand at Nashville, to which place they have fallen back.

The Great Yankee "Mortar Fleet."

We get the following from the Washington Republican:

An expedition for some unknown Southern quarter has been forming for several months at New York. It is known as the mortar fleet, and is to be commanded by Commodore Porter. The New York Times, of Saturday, notices the departure of more vessels of the mortar fleet from the port of New York, and says that day by day they slip their anchors and depart for their mysterious rendezvous, nobody knows where. Their mission is equally shrouded in mystery. But the most likely suggestion is that the mortar fleet is to go to Charleston harbor, where it will be the indispensable complement of the stone blockade.

The mortars were cast at Pittsburg, and have an average weight of about 17,000 pounds. The diameter of the bore is thirteen inches, and the depth thirty-five inches, with a thickness of metal around of fifteen inches. The diameter of the trunnions is fifteen inches, and the complete length of the mortar is fifty inches. They may be used on sea or land. Accurate firing may be made at a distance of two and a quarter miles, may be aimed in any direction. The mortar carriage weighs about two tons, and is capable of resisting a pressure of about one hundred and fifty tons. The bombshells to be used weigh, unfinished, two hundred pounds each, and when filled, an additional weight of twelve pounds is given. About 8,000 of these missiles have been manufactured for the fleet.

Each vessel has been provided with two 32-pounders, weighing 3,700 pounds.—They are smooth bore and throw solid shot and shell.

Instructions to be observed in time of attack have been transmitted by Government to the officers of the fleet, and a convenient code of signals have been adopted. The vessels, which are mostly schooners of two or three hundred tons burden, number twenty-one in all. The side-wheel steam gunboat Octorara is to be the flag ship of the flotilla.

THE WOMEN OF THE SOUTH.—Nothing can be more noble and heroic than the spirit of the women of the South from the beginning of this contest. In their brave and generous hearts the flame of patriotism has burned from the beginning, with a flame which no cloud of disappointment can dim, nor floods of disaster extinguish. In the language ascribed to a noble Southern lady, who, hearing of our recent reverses, expressed calmly, but with profound emphasis, her desire to be crushed to death by one of the enemy's bombshells rather than witness the subjugation of the South, we be believe that the women of the South would rather die to-morrow than witness the degradation of their native land. To talk of subjugating a people whose mothers, wives and daughters are animated by such a spirit, is the wildest insanity. We have always regarded the enthusiastic and constant devotion of the Southern women to the Southern cause as a signal proof of the goodness of that cause, and of the moral strength it would command among the Southern people. Virtuous, unselfish, disinterested, their prayers will be stronger with Heaven than the arms of men, whose patriotism is too often mixed with the alloy of selfishness and ambition. Whilst the South has such women, her sons must be as brave as their mothers are pure and noble. God bless the women of the South! The cause is in their hands. And no matter how selfishness, greed, ambition and inhumanity may run riot elsewhere, no matter how men in petticoats may quail, and ravens may croak, the prayers of the mothers and wives of Israel will avail with Heaven, their spririts inspire the souls and nerve the arms of our people to "fight on, fight ever," till their liberties are secured.—*Rihmond Dispatch.*

THE TARIFF QUESTION.—Some of the papers are discussing the kind of tariff which the South ought to adopt after independence is established. In view of the course at present pursued by most manufacturers, but few persons are favorable to a tariff for their protection. The great mass of the people are indignant at the conduct of the cotton manufacturers. They formerly bought cotton for 10, 11 and 12½ cents per lb., and sold yarn at 90 cents and $1 per bunch, and the manufactured goods at 10, 12½ and 15 cents per yard.—But *now* many of them buy cotton for 7 and 8 cents and charge double former prices for their goods. It may be argued that the increased expense of operating the mills justify this great advance in price of goods. We don't believe it. The decrease in the price of cotton will pay the increased expense of operating.

After the independence of the Confederate States is established, the party favoring a very low tariff will take the ascendancy and keep it.—*Char. Democrat.*

MORE REFUGES.—Refuges from the coast of North Carolina, and from those counties which it is feared the Yankees may at any time visit, continue to reach this city every day. On Saturday evening, a large number of women and children came up on the Norfolk train from Suffolk, and the City Point train brought up a number of negroes who were removed from the vicinity of the invaders.—*Petersburg Express.*

Expenses of the War.

The editor of the New York Express is at Washington, and speaks his mind freely of what is going on there. The following from a late letter to that paper, in relation to the expenses of the Government and the issue of inconvertible treasury notes, will attract attention:

As my idea of patriotism is to proclaim the truth, when the truth alone, even tho' frightful, can do no good, and though the proclamation, of that truth may be temporarily harmful—I even feel it a duty to write, in order to wake up the country to the fact that the expenditures of this Government are now so stupendous that they must break the country down, unless the the taxation is immediate. But this statement of a fact in terms so general is not enough alarming to wake up the country, or the Ways and Means Committee, unless particularize as well as generalize.

Hence, I must add, that for the four or six preceeding weeks, the expenditures of the Government have been full three millions every day, and that the week ending Saturday for last week, they averaged nearly four millions every day! It is true, very true, that in the Treasury Department they are making money fast—and that they could make it faster—but it is not the less true that they are not making it half as fast as needed—and if the expenditures are to be four million *per diem*, only some eight or ten cylinder Hoe presser can make the money as fast as it will be needed. The Secretary of the Treasury signs warrants as slowly as possible; the Auditors do not hurry; the big contractors are scarcely attended to, and only the more immediate and pressing necessities are provided for—but, notwithstanding all this, the Treasury Paper Mint cannot half supply the demand on the Treasury for its paper money. Hence the increasing discount on Treasury certificates."

The River Closed.

A reconnissance by the steamer Savannah, yesterday, (says the Savannah Republican, of the 15th, instant,) brought to light all the movements of the enemy in our river. They have erected three batteries, which effectually cut off communication with the fort—one of four guns on Venus' Point, one of the same number of guns on a small marsh just above Long Island and commanding the South Channel, and the third on boats moored in Mud River.—The three are located in the form of a triangle, and could not be passed by any vessel in our service. The guns are all of a heavy calibre, most of them throwing shot to the distance of three miles.—A number were fired at the Savannah, but they fell short.

How the Yankees Mean to Govern the South "After the War."

Senator Harris, of New York, has introduced a bill into the Rump Congress, the substance of which is as follows:

Section first provides, that wherever the United States authority and laws are or may be resisted by arms during the present rebellion, except in Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland and that portion of Virginia which aknowledges their authority, the President may, by proclamation, establish a Provisional Government to exercise the powers granted by the act within such district as he may determine, the limits of which my be therefore changed, as he may deem proper.

SEC. 2. The Executive power of such Government shall be exercised by a Governor, judicial by three judges, and legislative by the Governor and judges, who are to be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, and shall be paid—the Governor $2,500, and each judge $2,000 per annum.

SEC. 3. Executive power shall extend to all acts necessary to enforce the laws; the legislative to all subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the judicial to all cases usually heard and determined in courts of law.

SEC. 4. In each district shall be appointed a Secretary Marshal and Atorney, with the powers usually vested in such officers by acts establishing Territorial Governments. Each shall be paid $1,500 per annum.

SEC. 5. The Court shall hold such terms as it or Congress, or the Provisional Legislature may order; appoint a clerk and ministerial officers, except Marshal; establish rules, and hear and determine such causes as are cognizable by Circuit and District Courts of the United States or Territorial Courts, and such as may by the Provisional Legislature be made cognizable by it; and the judges shall exercise jurisdiction as may be given by said courts; or may be conferred by Congress or the Legislatures; and final judgments or decrees may be carried up to the supreme Court, as judgments of Circuit, District or Territorial Courts.

SEC. 6. The President may establish ports of entry and delivery, appoint under officers, who shall have the powers of like officers in other ports, and be paid not exceeding $1500 per annum to any officer, or in the aggregate, $1,000.

SEC. 7. The operations of this Act, or any of its provisions, may be suspended by the President's proclamation, and it shall not operate in any District longer than three months after the commencement of the session of Congress next succeeding the termination of the present insurrection.

THE PRISONERS.—We understand that that the first instaiment of the Federal prisoners leave here this morning for Richmond. All confined here are to be exchanged. As Col. Corcoran is included, we presume the privateersmen for whom he was held is to be exchanged for him.—*Southern Guardian.*

"Bethel Reg't to be Reorganized."
Executive Department of N. C.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Jan. 27th 1862.

THE FIRST REGIMENT N. C. VOLUNteers being disbanded, a Regiment of Volunteers for the war will be formed to take its place. All the Companies of the old Regiment about to re-organize for the war, are requested to report to this Office without delay, with the view of going into this Regiment, which will receive the "Bethel Flag."

Additional Volunteer Companies for the war will be accepted, to whom a bounty of fifteen dollars per man will be paid by the State, and fifty by the Confederate States. When a full Company is tendered four officers will be commissioned; with a less number, appointments will be given as follows: a Captain for forty men, First Lieutenant for twenty-five, Second Lieutenant for fifteen.

The Militia who have been ordered on duty and to be in readiness, can still avail themselves of this opportunity of getting into the Volunteer service, and the number so doing will be credited to their respective Counties.

By order of Governor H. T. CLARK.

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.

Feb 18-4t

OUR OWN GRAMMAR.

THIS EXCELLANT PRIMARY GRAMMAR by Prof. C. W. Smythe for the use of common schools, is for sale at

J. J. STEWART'S
Book Store,
Salisbury, N. C.

WANTED

ABLE BODIED MEN TO FORM A NEW Company for the war. Bounty sixty five dollars. For particulars apply to

Capt. W. L. SAUNDERS,
Salisbury, N. C.

Feb 18-tf

GENERAL AGENT AND COLLECTOR.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL ATTEND with fidelity and dispatch, to any business entrusted to him, as Agent or Collector.

Accounts posted, drawn off and collected.

Writing of any kind, letters, &c., &c., done promptly and at reasonable rates.

Office No. 2 Lawyers Brick Row, near the Court House.

LEONIDAS BROWN.

REFERENCES:

Jno. I. Shaver, Esq., R. E. Love, Esq., and others.

Feb 4-tf

Blum's Farmers and Planters

ALMANACS for the year 1862, for sale wholesale and retail at

J. J. STEWART'S
Book Store, Salisbury, N. C.

Dec. 13-tf

Hardee's Tactics in two Volumes,

for sale at

J. J. STEWART'S Book Store,
Salisbury, N. C.

LAW BLANKS AND LAND DEEDS.

All sorts of Blanks for sale at

J. J. STEWART'S
Book Store,
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FOR SALE BY RETAIL ONLY.

A LITTLE OF EVERY THING
IN THE LINE OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYES, &c.

Prices Lower than at any other Store in the State.

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Druggist and Apothecary,
Nos, 186 & 188, Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

N. B.—*All genuine bills of solvent Banks taken at par.*

WANTED, ONION SETS AND BUTTONS, for which the highest price will be paid in CASH by,

W. H. WYATT,
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Nos. 186 & 188, Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

WANTED, SENEGA AND BLACK SNAKE ROOT, by

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DANDELOIN ROOT—ONE THOUSAND lbs. wanted by

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WANTED, ALL KINDS OF ROOTS, SEEDS, BARKS, AND HERBS, by

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Nos. 186 & 188, Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

NOTICE FARMERS! If you have any thing to sell, and want the HIGHEST CASH PRICE, call on

W. H. WYATT,
Druggist and Apothecary,
Nos. 186 & 188, Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

PATENT MEDICINES, of all kinds for sale at the regular prices, by

W. H. WYATT,
Druggist and Apothecary,
Nos. 186 & 188, Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

Jan 14-4s-4t

Office of Assistant Quarter Master of N. C. Troops.

SOCKS, JEANS AND LINSEY WANTED for the N. C. Troops. I will purchase any quantity of the above articles. Call at my office, nearly opposite the Book Store.

A. MYERS, Capt., A. Q. M.

Salisbury, Dec 24-4t

WANTED,
Twenty or Thirty Good Boot and Shoemakers.

TO MAKE LADIES' FINE AND COARSE shoes, gentlemen's fine and coarse boots and shoes; Misses and children's fine and coarse shoes. The highest cash price will be paid for such workmen.

Apply to J. P. Shields at

JAS. H. ENNISS'
Boot and Shoe Store.

Salisbury, N. C. Dec. 18, 1861.

P. S.—The highest CASH price paid for sole and upper leather. Also calf and goat skins, shoe thread and hog bristles.

J. P. S.

Dec 24-2m

Confederate States' Army Regulation, for sale at

J. J. STEWART'S
Book Store.

Trooper's Manual, for Sale at

J. J. STEWART'S
Book Store.

School Books of all Kinds for

Sale at J. J. STEWART'S
Book Store,
Salisbury, N. C.

Dec. 24-tf.

SHOE MAKERS WANTED.

We wish to employ a large number of Shoemakers on coarse work—sewed or pegged. Constant employment and liberal wages. Apply to

ENNISS & BRADSHAW,
at Boot & Shoe Manufactory,
Salisbury, N. C.

Dec. 13-tf

A Large Assortment of Sunday

SCHOOL BOOKS and other Miscellaecus Books, Stationery, &c. Call at

J. J. STEWART'S
Book Store, Salisbury. N. C.

Dec. 13-tf.

Receiver's Notice!

SEQUESTRATION OF THE PROPERTY AND EFFECTS OF ALIEN ENEMIES.

I THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER FOR the Counties of Rowan, Davidson, Davie, Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin, do hereby notify each and every attorney, agent, former partner, trustee, corporation, or officer thereof, or other person holding or controling any lands, or tenements, or hereditaments, goods or chattles, rights or credits, or any interest therein within the counties aforesaid of or for any alien enemy of the Confederate States of America, speedily and without delay to give information of the same to me, the undersigned, Receiver aforesaid, and to render an account of the same, and, in so far as it be practicable, to place the same in my hands or under my control, which said several matters and things they and every one of them are hereby warned and admonished to do and perform under the pain and penalty of indictment and conviction for a high misdemeanor, and of a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars and an imprisonment for not longer than six months, and of being sued for double the amount of the property of the alien enemy held by them or subject to their control.

And I, the undersigned, do hereby further warn and admonish each and every citizen of the said Confederate States, speedily and without delay to give information to me, (as he is by law specially enjoined and required to do,) of any and every lands, tenements, and hereditaments, goods and chattles, rights and credits within the counties aforesaid, and of every right and interest therein, which he or they may know or have reason to believe are held, owned, possessed or enjoyed by, or for, any such alien enemy.

JOHN I. SHAVER,
Receiver.

In case of my absence my son will be found at my office J. I. SHAVER, Rec'r.

Salisdury, Nov. 1861-tf

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,

DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DISTRICT OF CAPE FEAR.

AT A SESSION OF THIS COURT IN THE TOWN of Wilmington, in the above named District, on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1861, it was

ORDERED, That the next term of the Court be held at the Court House in the town of Salisbury, on the 2d Mondoy of February, A. D. 1862; and that all causes pending in said Court, be adjourned, and all process be returned to that day.

JNO. L. CANTWELL, *Clerk.*

Dec. 13-tf.

Gift Books, Suitable for Christmas

and New Year presents for sale at

J. J SEWART'S
Book Store, Salisbury, N. C.

FAMILY BIBLES.

A SPLENDID lot of FAMILY BIBLES, at all prices, now for sale at J. J. STEWART'S Book Store, Salisbury. Those who have not, and want one, had better call soon, for they are selling fast, and when gone, it will be almost impossible to get them, perhaps, for a number of years.

SHOE THREAD.
500 Pounds Wanted.

500 pounds of good homespun flax thread, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Apply to
ENNISS & BRADSHAW,
at Boot & Shoe Manufactory,
Salisbury. N. C.

Dec. 13-tf.

Dr. Wm. H. Howerton

HAVING RETURNED TO SALISBURY, again offers his professional service to citizens of the town and surrounding country. He at all times (unless professionally engaged) may be found at the Boyden House.

Feb 5-tf